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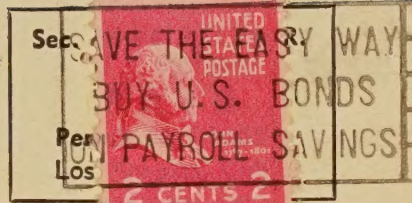
**EVANS & REEVES
NURSERIES**

"It's Different"



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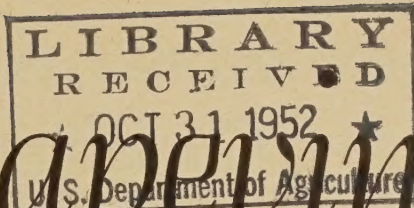


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The *Evans & Reeves* Grapevine

Los Angeles, Calif.



VOL. 3

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NO. 6

BURY ME NOT . . .

How to Plant

More ornamentals suffer from too-deep planting than from any other cause. Reams of literature are compiled every season on WHAT to plant, WHERE to plant what, and all the subtleties of an attractive landscape, but there are very few adequate recipes for HOW to plant. And the answer is so simple—ALWAYS SET IT HIGH.

The new shrub arrives in a can which is cut by the driver upon delivery. The hole has been prepared and you carefully set in the new acquisition and fill in around it with dirt and mild fertilizer. When you're all through and the earth is well tamped and mulched with steer manure or leafmold, where is the top of the rootball? (The rootball is the earth around the plant which was in container). The top of the rootball should be about one inch higher than the surrounding ground in its new home. And around this raised island which is the rootball you'll make a basin, or moat, for holding the water with which you soak the plant when you're all through planting. But the outer wall of the basin should not be so high that when you fill the basin the water will stand high on the trunk or stem of the plant. Fill the basin so that the rootball is just barely covered with water but the water around the rootball is much deeper.

Now that we have emphasized the two most overlooked important points, let's go back to the digging of the hole itself. Generally, in ordinary top soil of fair quality and depth, it is unnecessary to dig very much deeper than the depth of the rootball, being sure to leave an undisturbed portion of earth immediately in the middle of the hole to set the rootball on, so that the plant will sink very little. If the drainage is obviously poor and the soil is sterile one may dig deeper on either side of the undisturbed high point, loosening the soil and actually replacing poor soil with rich loam, mild fertilizer and leafmold. If one

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IT'S TIME FOR

. . . Considerable planting! October and November are important bulb months. FREESIAS, DAFFODILS, NARCISSI, RANUNCULI, ANEMONES, etc., should go into the ground. King Alfred is still tops in Daffodils just as it was in Grandad's time, but of special interest are Daffodil varieties such as Geranium, white petals and orange-red cups; Diana Kasner, white petals and large fluted yellow cup with a blood-red frilled edge; and Spring Glory, large yellow trumpet with equally large white petals.

Here is something for you to try with bulbs this coming season—it is a practice widely employed in Europe and most effective. Edge a border or a walk with, first a row of MUSCARI (Grape Hyacinth) and then outside this a row of LACHENALIA AUREA, (golden Cape Cowslip). The result will surprise and please you no end. Both these bulbs increase bountifully and are of easy culture.

Get FREESIAS in the ground as early as possible. They are restless bulbs and start to sprout under the ordinary storing conditions. Then try a few LEUCOCORYNE IXIODES (Glory of the Sun) from Chile. The flowers are star shaped, pale blue, carried on long wiry stems, and have long lasting qualities as cut material or on the plant. For full details on traditional and exotic bulbs ask for our BULB CATALOGUE containing descriptions, prices, and cultural notes.

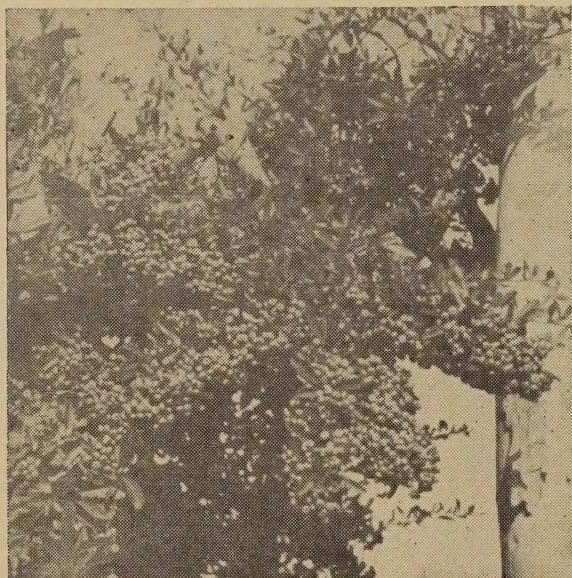
AVOCADOS and CITRUS can be planted to advantage at this time. More and more the Avocado is being appreciated as a most useful tree, for its ornamental value as a shade tree, as well as for its tasty additions at the table. Varieties of Avocados can now give us year round production, so for coastal plantings try the following: FUERTE, winter; ANAHEIM, spring; NABAL, summer; JALNA, fall,

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Berry Christmas!

We have to admit that we are not wild about berry bushes personally. On the other hand the sight of a well grown *Pyracantha*, heavy with bright red berries at Christmas time, commands admiration. We'll bend a little further and concede that a properly espaliered *Pyracantha* has undeniable merits, bright with flower or berry at almost any time of year, and the plant does make a good hedge, fast, tolerant to heat and cold, easy to grow, too, accepts any soil within reason, and is ideally pruned by cutting the berried branches!

Okay! So it's a good plant. Why don't we wait to show it off in December when the color is at its best? Well we may at



that, again that is, but it's important to give the *Pyracanthas* some attention now, so we can have the plant comfortably established in our garden by the time Christmas rolls around and we'll get the pleasure of watching the size and color of those berry clusters increase right under our noses.

When it comes right down to making a selection, one might easily be confused because there are a number of varieties from which to choose. Some are patented, some copyrighted, some just arbitrarily named. You may have "Duvalli", "Graberi", "Victory", "Rosedale", "Lewisi", "Rogersi" or plain *Pyracantha formosana*, the species that started it all. Certain varieties emphasize quality of berry, others quantity of berry, some color up beautifully well before Christmas, others make it

Hugh Evans

Your true gardener is both an adventurer and a philosopher, for gardening is an adventure and a philosophy. When we cultivate plants we know little about, we naturally await their blooming with all the joy of anticipation. We fondly hope that our visions of a new beauty will be realized. Usually our hopes are rewarded, but, sometimes, alas, we have to draw upon our supply of philosophy to stifle the disappointment we experience at the bad showing or misbehavior of some wayward subject.

Most of us never get the opportunity to roam around those wonderful flower fields of West Australia or South Africa. We cannot tread the high and misty paths of the Himalayas where *Primulas*, *Gentians* and a host of delightful plants star and gem the trails, where *Rhododendrons* in all their glory take the place of our chaparral. However, we can possess and enjoy some of these floral treasures in our own gardens if we consider from where they came and give them intelligent treatment. Although unhappily there are many plants from moist cool countries which are more than difficult in Southern California, still gardeners, too, "Are baffled to fight better."

How to Plant

(Continued from front page)

has a hard pan condition where he is digging it will be necessary to penetrate that hardpan somehow and even lay a drain tile or water-carrying duct off to the side. Don't just make a sump and set your plant in it, for the water will collect at the bottom of the well, become stagnant and rot the roots of the plant above it.

Remember, if the plants sit a bit high for life, that life will be longer and more vigorous. (P.E.C.)

slower but stay longer. They are all good but they are also all different and that's why we feel the advice of an expert is so important in helping you get the right plant for the right effect. *Pyracanthas* are in stock now, priced from \$1. to \$17.50, plenty in all sizes from which to choose. Come in and take a look—we may even take one home ourselves! (M.E.)

Rhyme in Season

(Ed. note: Contributions to this column as well as many flattering comments have been received for which the author wishes to express his gratitude. Selected contributions will appear as soon as "publication lag" permits!)

I do not think it logical
To plant your yard hodge-podgical.
You plan your house in great detail,
But with the garden many fail!

A garden, as I look upon it,
Should, first of all, please those who own it.
To coin a phrase, one should combine
The owners' taste with sound design.

A landscape architect to me
Has fully earned his modest fee
If he translates his clients' wishes,
Be they quite plain or quite ambitious.

G.F.H.

It's Time For . . .

(Continued from front page)

(\$7.50 each.) Other varieties are recommended for inland planting.

Citrus for this region includes ORANGES, LEMONS, TANGERINES, LIMES, at \$5.50 each, and we have a fine lot of SEVILLE (sour) ORANGES which make excellent evergreen shrubs. (\$5.) The fruit is used in making marmalade, English style. Like the Avocado, all Citrus rightly placed have great ornamental value, in their glossy evergreen foliage, floral abundance, bright fruits, and variety of forms—shrub, tree, espalier.

Continue to put out BEDDING PLANTS from flats. STOCKS and SNAPDRAGONS (\$3.) are available in separate colors. If you have not already grown the Tetra Snapdragon with its extra large frilled lip, do so this season. Also for sunny spots are PANSIES (\$3.60), VIOLAS (\$3.20), NEMESIA (\$3.), ICELAND POPPIES (\$3.50), and CALENDULAS (\$3.). For shade there are CINERARIAS (\$3.60) in separate shades or mixed; PRIMULAS in variety—*P. malacoides* (baby, or fairy Primrose) so fine for massing (\$3.60); *P. obconica*, the more sturdy type with large flowers, used as pot plants and for bedding (\$4.); *P. polyantha* (English hybrids), a true perennial here. This is the variety of *Primula* which was so much in evidence and so admired at the International Show (\$4.). (All prices quoted are per flat of 100 plants).

At no time have we had a more interesting variety of shrubs, trees, and patio

TIME FOR A CHANGE!

Our Candidate

If you favor the tropical look in landscaping and feature it in your garden or admire it in other gardens, you've probably observed that more often than not "the face is familiar." While there are many plants that lend themselves to the tropical look, it is frequently a series of Rice Paper plants (*Tetrapanax papyriferum*) with their large fan leaves which provide the height and emphasis to the planting. With the "coming of age" of our rare plant of the month, Evans and Reeves are able to offer a promising substitute for the faithful Rice Paper plant, which in every way satisfies the requirements of attractiveness, emphasis, and height.

Our debutante, *Tetraplasandra*, is also a member of the *Aralia* family as is the *Tetrapanax*, but is unlike its relative in appearance, having long glossy green compound leaves, each with as many as nine large (nine-inch) leaflets (pictured) on the young plants now in five gallon containers.



In its native habitat *Tetraplasandra* makes a fine tree of medium (or greater) size with light bark, a broad, flat crown, and interesting branching habit which displays to advantage the showy compound leaves.

Though the emigrants' family comes from true tropical climes, ranging across the Pacific to the Indian Ocean, it seems willing to settle in California, small plants having weathered chill nights here when the ground about their containers was frosted. We are pleased to introduce this handsome new addition to California gardens to provide the "new look" in our "temperate tropics!" (Five gallons, \$5.50.)

plants on display at the Nursery. **THE STREET IMPROVEMENT PROJECT ON BARRINGTON IS NOW COMPLETED**, and it is possible for you to visit the Nursery without inconvenience. (K.B.)



BE-hold this Tiger

One of the more exotic harbingers of autumn, glowing with seasonal color, is the Tiger Orchid, *Odontoglossum grande*, which greets the fall months with sprays of large (six inch) golden blossoms striped

with chocolate brown. An ideal corsage orchid for size, color and texture, *Odontoglossum grande* is also amongst the easiest orchids to cultivate, having no temperamental requirements and growing happily in a sheltered patio or lanai. Tiger Orchids, vividly in flower in our orchid houses, are priced from \$5. to \$10.